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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1882

Number 7

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Sumby and S. Paulo and Rio de Jaucino line at Cochosira. Limited Exprise: Upsarol, leaves Rin 1923 as us arraving at Barra 1928 6. Am., Rio Novo central line) 7,007. Cachosiri (S. Paulo branch) 9:28 p. m. Doministo line) 7,007. Cachosiri 6,28 a.m., Rio Novo 5,50 a.m., arriving at Horn 124 and 137 p.m., Rio 543 p.m. Supps at all sumions. Couracts with Sami Crus branch at Suppenda, and Macacoo Israelo at Belom. Maxed Traches: Leave Rio at 210.24. 3212 and 4219 p.m., arrive, from Belin 751 a.m., from Entre Rios (barring 600 p.m.) 34328 pm., from Entre Rios (barring 600 p.m.) 34328 pm.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH. 1882.

THOSE who have felt just a little encouragement from ex-Premier Saraiva's condemnation of lotteries, and from the sharp criticisms of the provincial press, will be pleased to note that the institution seems to be thriving under such mild opposition The second grand Ypiranga lottery is now before the public, with no blanks, and the first drawing of the new system of the province of Rio de Janeiro is announced. All the small fry are as lively as ever, and seem to be doing a good business. From every appearance the evil is growing stronger from day to day, and is steadily absorbing the available capital of the country. Not withstanding the stringency which has lately been felt in the money market, and the losses and distress growing out of the late inundations and suspension of business, the lotteries are still increasing in number and in the means employed to tempt investments. 'The greater the distress, the greater their activity. It is useless to argue the case any further, for the government is both indifferent to their influence and is a partner in the gains. There is no public sentiment to put down the evil, and there is a sufficient mania for the risks to keep them running. 'Those of our foreign readers who have investments in this country, or are designing to invest, will do well to bear this matter in mind, for it has much to do with the poverty now existing here and with the difficulties in collecting accounts; it is a potent demoralizing influence in every community throughout the whole empire. We simply ask our readers to note the enormous number of these drawings already authorized by the general and provincial governments, and the steady increase in their number and attractions. We also ask them to note the interest which the government has in these lotteries, and the great benefits which the church draws from them. And then let them note how many business houses-among them many of the most prominent-are regular agents or dealers in tickets. Then there are the lottery societies in every rank and class of life, and the general habit among business men and their employees of buying tickets. We have known young men who spent a large part of their salaries every month in these speculations. Out of the practice has sprung every species of crime and immorality, and they may be found in the highest classes of society as well as the lowest. It has undermined and perverted all good business habits, and has destroyed that fore sense of honor and honesty upon which all noble character must rest. We note these facts simply that our readers may know just how this matter stands. We do not believe that the evil will be suppressed; but we propose pendence of the country on one productive other so expensive a road. The Cantagallo

that those who suffer through it shall do so with their eyes open to its fatal develop-

THIS far this season more min has fallen

throughout this part of Brazil than for many years past. It has been like the seasons of many years ago, when the summers were one long rainy spell. For several years past, however, there has been little rain during the summer, so little at times that serious inconvenience was felt in this city through the scarcity of water. This season, on the contrary, has been a rainy one to a marked degree. It began in December, and with but brief intervals it has rained ever since. As long as these rains fell regularly and moderately, the result was essentially beneficial, although the coffee planters complained somewhat of the injury done to the blossoms. In the cities, however, the rains have kept the streets and sewers clean, and there has been thus far a marked absence of fevers. On the night of the 21st nlt., however, a heavy storm of rain visited this coast and continued for several days, resulting in damages which have never before been experienced in Brazil. Almost every railway in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas were compelled to suspend traffic through landslides and the washing away of the road heds. Plantations in the bottom lands were inundated, sugar nulls along the streams were invaded by water from overflows, bridges were swept away, villages like Macahé, Paraty and others, were inundated to the great distress and loss of their inhabitants, and in this city extensive damage was occasioned by the inundation of Christovão and othes suburban districts and by many destructive landslides on the steep hill sides where are located many of the most valuable and desirable private residences. All these however were trifling compared with the losses and embarrassments caused by the interruption of traffic on the Dom Pedro and São Paulo railways. On the former the country between Beléin and Sumidouro was extensively inundated and the road bed was not only submerged, but in places was wholly swept away. Above Belém numerous heavy landslides occurred all the way up to Palmeiras, besides occasional landstides and washings along the central line from the Barra to its terminus at Carandahy. These damages have been so extensive and are of so heavy a character that it will be impossible to reopen the line to freight traffic before the end of the month, although provisional arrangements for the transport of passengers and mails will be made much earlier, possibly within the next few days. It is certain that the present efficient director of the line, Dr. Penna, will do all that can be done, or rather, all that lies in his power, to remove obstacles and reopen the line, The serious character of this disaster will be seen in the fact that for the last ten days only six bags of coffee have been received in this city, and the stock on hand was practically exhausted long ago. In São Paulo the existence of heavy landslides on the 3rd plane of the São Paulo railway, above Santos, also caused a serious interruption to communication and to business. Thanks to the energetic management of that line, the obstacles have been removed and the line has again been opened to traffic. On the other roads the interruptions have been no less serious, although the disastrous consequences have been less general than on the two trunk lines before mentioned. We may enally say that so general and so disastrous an interruption to railway traffic has never before been known in Brazil, and even then we shall convey only the most meagre idea of the disaster. 'The de-

industry has served to make this interruption all the more serious, because the market is so dependent upon the two main lines of communication with the interior producing districts. Were there a greater diversity of production the results of such an interruption would not be so serious, because they would be less general. As it is, every thing must await resumption of traffic, and in this port especially the delay will cause great losses in business. Many steamers will leave without freights because there is no coffee in the market, and there will be a general restriction in business because this cessation of coffee shipments. It is to be hoped, however, that the efforts now making will speedily reopen traffic, even at an earlier date than anticipated.

THERE is a tendency, in our opinion, to attach too great a blame upon the government for the disasters which the recent heavy rains have caused along the Dom Pedro II railway. Whatever errors there may have been either in construction or in management, these sweeping strictures are clearly unjust. Such rains as visited this part of Brazil from the 21st to the 24th of last month, which were afterwards followed by a steady downpour, have never before been experienced here since the construction of that line, and they may not come again for years. It is easy enough to say that provisions should have been made for all this. but who ever anticipates such an exceptional occurrence as an earthquake, a tornailo, or a flood of rain. With now and then a brief obstruction, such as is likely to happen to any road in any country, the Dom Pedro If line has been open to continuous traffic for many years. The road is constructed through an exceptionally difficult region, as is also the São Paulo line, and mishaps must therefore be expected from time to time. Elsewhere it may be the falling or washing away of a bridge, or the blocking of a whole line by heavy falls of snow, as frequently occurs in the United States and Canada, The simple fact is that a phenomenal rain storm has visited this part of Brazil, and the two great trunk lines connecting the interior with the seaboard have suffered severe and extensive damage. As far as we can learn everything is being done to repair the disaster and to reopen communication, and in such an effort both the government and the São Paulo company are entitled to general sympathy and support. Were the disaster such that it could have been anticipated and prevented, then the public might have good cause for holding them responsible; but in this case no such prevision was possible. It should be remembered that the railways themselves have suffered and will yet suffer year beavy losses through these inundations and land-slides. In fact, the whole business of this section of Brazil is feeling the interruption most severely. In the general loss, against which no one was provided, it is idle to fix blame upon any one. In the opinion of some there was insufficient protection against floods on the low lands this side of Belém. but as the outlets have thus far been sufficient for all emergencies there could have been no call for further precautions. Others believe that the cuttings in the mountains were too near the perpendicular for safety, but it should be remembered that these cuttings have served well for many years, and that they have never before been tested so severely. And there are even some who affect to blame the government because the trade of this port has been left dependent upon one road alone, forgetting that under normal conditions and good management the Doin Pedro II line could carry twice its present traffic, and that the government is very poorly prepared for undertaking an-

line might be completed through to a connection with the Leopoldina road, and the Petropolis line to Porto Novo, but it should then be remembered that the same rains which might interrupt traffic on the first would surely extend to the other two. There is no possible way of securing a direct railway communication with the interior except by scaling the Serra do Mar, and that of itself must necessarily involve some risk. If there is a sincere determination to make provisions against a future disaster to business of this character, we see no better way to do it than to alter the conditions of business itself Under present conditions the almost exclusive trade of this port is dependent upon one product, coffee; and the trade of that article is largely dependent upon its regular daily supply from the interior. To employ a homely phrase: Brazil has put all her eggs into one basket. We now see the effect of an interruption in the regular supply of this one product; and, if so great a loss can arise from a temporary suspension in the supply, what would it be were there a total failure in the crop? If previsions are to be taken, the widening of railway cuttings, the strengthening of embankments and the improvement of lowland drainage, is but their most insignificant part. Even the building of new lines would be insufficient. There must be a greater diversity of production, and less dependence upon one product. There must be greater liberality in the laws regulating industry and commerce, so that people may not be so helpless in emergencies of this character. And then, there must be some step taken for the material improvement of the laboring classes, so that temporary disaster may not cause them so immediate and serious distress. There can be no adequate preparation against these mishaps which does not include these vital reforms in the industrial and commercial status of the country.

In discussing a statement that placards are posted at all the crossroads in Ireiand advising the people not to emigrate to the Argentine Republic, the Buenos Aires Standard remarks: "Let this country once but he known, with its splendid resources, and they will need throughout Great Britain and Ireland something more than placards on the highways cautioning the people against coming out to the Plate." But is that true? If we mistake not, there is no lack of knowledge about the "splendid resources" either of the Argentine Republic. or Uruguny, or Brazil, or even of Mexico; but still the tide of emigration to these countries is but a feeble one as yet, and promises but little more for the future. The emigrating classes of Europe want something more than "splendid resources," and until the Portuguese and Spanish American states recognize this fact they will get but a small part of this great stream of European emigration. First and above all, they want civil liberty, and this as yet is only found in the Anglo-Saxon colonies. With all their boast of republican institutions, and with all their assumption of toleration and personal rights, there is but a semblance of civil liberty in all these South American states. Many of the commonest privileges of a citizen in the United States, and Canada, and Australia, are here considered dangerous, and are repressed as rigorously as though it were Spain herself who had the direction of affairs. Here some of the most trivial privileges of the individual are kept within official supervision, and even the petty details of business and industry are so directed and restricted by government that there is not a shadow of choice or discretion left to the citizen. It should be remembered that the knowledge of these matters travels side by side with that of the "splendid resources," and in to exercise a paternal control over all species

of industry and to assume the initiative in

all undertakings for the development of

the country, it naturally follows that every

choosing his new home the emigrant is bound to take them all into consideration. As long as the public cemeteries of Brazil are closed to him and civil and political rights are withheld because of his alien birth and his religious belief, as long as there is neither security for life nor property in the republics of the River Plate, these "splendid resources" will make but little impression. He will very likely count the risks first, and the gains afterwards. The murder of English settlers in both the Argentine Republic and Urnguay, the recitals of which appear so frequently in both the Herald and Standard, and the outrageous treatment and official rob, bery of Professor Crevany's scientific exploring party in the province of Jujuy, are little calculated to afford confidence in these pseudo-republics. There has been no lack of advertising all these countries in this there is a good opportunity to become an effort to obtain emigrants; in fact the outside world knows more to their advantage than those residing within their boundarics. We do not believe that one of them has suffered a particle through popular ignorance of their material resources and advantages. With the exception of Australia, there are no countries in the world better advertised than Brazil and the Argentine Republic-and there are precious few countries more over-rated. The simple fact is that the world has found out that neither country will afford a living without work, and that for the poor man who work, and would own a little parcel of ground them are as harmless as young storks, and work it according to his own sweet. They have a passion for saying grandand work it according to his own sweet pleasure there are countries which offer far better inducements. What one man can do with capital and influence is no gauge for the poor emigrant. He simply wants an opportunity to earn something, to save something, and be let alone. In Brazil he can not have it; in Uruguay he can not have it. Now what better can be do in the drawing-room compliment, and they sink Argentine Republic? In Brazil there is quite as deep. And now Mr. Celso Junior no desire for free and unrestricted immigration; the country wants contract laborers to take the places of slaves. Fortunately for the Argentine Republic there is no incubits of slavery in the way of the free laborer, but even then wint inducements are offered to him? What has he to look forward to when all the linest lands are being sold by the square league to speculators? And even when he finds the opportunity for acquiring a small farm, what civil and political rights are accorded to him to make him feel that he is no longer an alien, but in reality a citizen? In the United States this difference between the native and foreigner is rarely ever seen. Once there was an attempt to found a political party on the basis of opposition to foreign immigration, but it failed most ignominiously. A foreigner settles down in a community, and at once becomes a part of it. The machinery of government is so simple and so admirably divided, that he finds no difficulty whatever in finding his place and in determining what his relations to it must be. He finds that all such matters as schools, and roads, and petty breaches of the peace or rights of property, are simply matters of local control under the provisions of the general law. The question in the least. He settles where he pleases, chooses his work, buys and sells at will, and invests his savings according to his own judgment. Down here it is all different; and the emigrant knows it. When these South American states, which have many and substantial resources, see fit to remove all these childish disabilities and suppress all these foolish prejudices, the stream of emigration will set this way of itself. There will be no need of agencies and glowing publications to attract the emigrant; there will be no need of subsidies and special

DEPUTY Affonso Celso Innior, after formal notification, electrified the country on the 28th ult. by "defining his position." In view of the fact that this gentleman is very youthful, having but a short time since graduated from a law school, and having a legislative experience covering a period of a very few weeks, it would seem that his 'position" could very easily be definedbut such was not the case. This young man has arrived at the serious conclusion that he is a republican-not a bloody red republican of the French revolutionary stamp, but an 'opportunist republican.' Just what kind of a republican this is it is very hard to define, but from the notable examples furnished by Consul-general Salvador de Mendonça and Senator Lafaveite, we should say that it is republicanism until office-holder and a monarchist. where the "opportunism' seems to lie. Fortunately, it is not at all dangerous; on the contrary it gives one a pleasant notoriety and unbounded opportunities for making And that's another peculiar speeches. phase of the "opportunism." We trust that our foreign readers will not be frightened because of this new accession to republican theories in Brazil. There will he no bloodshed growing out of it; and no houses will be burned. 'The bloodiest republicans in all Brazil are Lopes Trovão and Alberto de Carvalho, and both of iloquent things, and the public loves to indulge them. It is an amusement for both parties. In these harmless manifestations of political heterodoxy, one bears all that has ever been said, from the philosophy of Plato to the ravings of Rochefort. Grand truths are mouthed with the flippancy of a has joined the "opportunists," and we have one more talker. It is a genuine pity that the grand idea of republicanism is to be prostituted to such trivial purposes. Could we but call them "opportunists," and nothing more, we should be quite content; but to call them "republicans"-it is little less than profamity! A cause which has engaged the profoundest thought and the noblest men since the world began should not be made the instrument of youthful vanity or venal plotting. Around this cause are grouped the noblest utterances of all languages, and for it heroic men have given up home, country, life. Out of it has sprung the very life and thought of our civilization, the dearest liberties of men, the grandest development of nations. Republicanism is not a skittle-ground for schoolboys; it is the lood and incentive of thoughtful, unselfish men. It is not the spring-board for vaulting politicians; it is the aspiration of statesmen and patriots. There is no law to prevent any man from wearing the title of "republican," just as it has been worn by communists and socialists. and by all the so-called republics of South America to-day, even as there is no law against stealing the livery of the church to serve the devil; but it would be far better both of rights and privileges do not disturb hims for republicanism and for the agitators themselves were they a little more modest in their pretensions. Being a republican, is something of which our aspiring young deputy has as yet only a very feeble conception and it will not take a very great effort on his part to achieve a most sublime absurdity in the role which he is seeking to

> Among the many industrial enterprises now seeking government aid and protection is one which must necessarily command

project must first come to the fountain head of power both for direction and aid. And so Messrs. Schmidt & Lima, filled with a patriotic desire to see the campos of Brazil turned into wealth-producing sheep-pastures, have applied to the minister of agriculture for a sheep-raising privilege, and with it a subsidy or guarantee of interest. With rare discrimination and judgment, and with the statistical testimony of Professor Guyot to back them, they have arrived at the final conclusion that this industry is "the most lucrative" in the world. Therefore, they modestly petition for a subvention, or a guarantee of interest on the capital invested. The reason for this is simply to follow wellestablished precedents, as it is stated that England, Hungary, the United States and Buenos Aires have all "expended fabulous sums with the introduction and raising of sheep." We were not aware of that circumstance before, and the announcement will probably surprise a great many others; but as the government is supposed to be both amiable and ignorant, and at the same time exceedingly anxious to pay enterprising men liberally for developing industries and making money, the statement is made unhesitatingly and in good round terms. It's wonderful how much England and the United States have done in such matters! Hungary is drawn in for the first time, and is therefore experiencing a new sensation; but the other two have been used as stoolpigeons for so long a time that they have become quite accustomed to it. Some of these days we shall be told that the British government has been specially engaged in raising bull-dogs, and the United States in raising game-cocks-that is, providing some one wants to introduce those attractive industries into Brazil. However, that is little pertineut to sheep-raising. We are informed by these enthusiastic gentlemen, tst, that sheep-raising is "the most luc-rative industry in the world;" 2nd, that 'our climate favors it admirably," tha "the vastness of our campos will raise us to the place of the first producers of the world," that "we have sheep in every parish in the empire," and that "we count upon the sympathy of the sheep-raisers;" and 3rd, that "this is the only font of production which can speedily aid us." The logical result of these conclusions is that ''the intervention of the state, however, is not only desired, but is urgent, imperative." There must be no delay nor hesitation; the government is urged to come at once to the aid of this 'most lucrative" industry. Should there have been some mistake about the other countries, that can be overlooked. What is now needed, and most urgently needed, is a guarantee or a subsidy. And the demand is thoroughly in accordance with the policy and precedents established by the government, and also entirely in harmony with the Associação Industrial and Council If a guarantee is to be given to a coffee mill, or a sugar mill, or a railway, or a steamship line, or a fishing enterprise, why should not a sheep-raising industry be aided also? Just imagine the campos of interior Minas covered with sheep! And then imagine the sheep covered with carapalas! It is enough to make one's heart leap with joy. Even a treasury cash box would laugh. It's a grand scheme. We are not at all clear as to where Messrs Schmidt & Lima's interest lies: but it must lie somewhere, for the sheep are be scattered over all Brazil, Should the government aid these gentlemen in establishing and carrying on this "most lugeneral attention and unbounded admira-tion. The policy of the government being follow. The country will literally roll in last step. He declared the ownership of

wool and mutton. No man will then be able to say that he suffers from the need of a woolen uister; and no lady will grieve for a lamb's wool mufficer. Children will be reared on mutton chops, and invalids will have one continual feast of mutton broth. A prosperous country will resound with the plaintive bleating of sheep, and the national debt will be liquidated tallow. Some of the most beautiful scenes in our literature are drawn from pastoral life; green meadows and gently undulating hills, pebbly streams, a flock of soft-eyed sheep, watchful dog, and a young shepherd and shepherdess courting in the foreground. It makes one's heart warm to think of it. If the government does not at once secure the exhibition another opportuniy may never come.

THE real work of the General Assemblyif the speeches upon the throne address may be considered as work-began during the past week. Contrary to all expectation the government placed a gag upon the usual flow of eloquence in this discussion and announced its close on Friday, which was ultimately postponed because of a lack of quorum. The chief characteristic of this discussion as far as it was permitted to go, was the almost unanimous criticism and denunciation of the present cabinet. The conservatives, of course, were unsparing, and they had good material to use. And among the liberals, even among the supporters of the government, there was a marked absence of confidence and praise, and a great deal of damaging criticism. Brazil probably never had so weak and friendless a ministry as she now has. No one is able to defend it, or to give it unconditional support. It is generally asserted that it can exist but a very short time longer; even reports of its breaking up are now on the street. As to the chief of this phenomenal cabinet, Senator Martinho Campos, he has shown weakness, ignorance and vacillation at every turn. No one believes in him; no one trusts in him. In this city he has the support of one petty subsidized sheet-and that is all. prominent leaders of his own party refuse to support him; and the whole country is laughing at his administration as a broad farce. The spirit of his administration, or rather the sentiments which govern the prime minister himself, may best be illustrated by his speech before the Chamber on the 28th ult. in response to his critics. He asserted, as was naturally expected, that he believed in a mixed and representative monarchy, as it gives better guarantees o liberty than a pure democracy. On thef question of slavery he asserted that the liberal party had never been in favor of the traffic; that the abolition movement is carried on by a very few sincere philanthropists and by many agitators and malevolent creatures who had insulted and offended him gratuitously. "The law of 1871," said has neither augmented nor diminished the humanitarian movement, nor improved the treatment of slaves in Brazil because the slaves in Brazil have been treated as in no other country of the world." (And this is literally true, as in no country has there been more unfeeling cruelty and bad treatment!) In reply to an assertion that he as the liberal chief should pay some attention to public opinion, he asked, "Where is this public opinion? In the majority of parliament? Is it the majority of the nation, as some noble deputies say? But how is one to know what this majority of the nation is? Is it by means of a half dozen young or old maniacs who write in the journals? what makes public opinion?" As to abolition, he asked what could be done. The

slave to be the same as the ownership of a and to take them away is in the same sense robbery. This false philanthropy has been the cause of fatal results every day: breaches of order on the plantations and losses of life both among planters and slaves. In the transformation of labor what can the government do? It does not plant; it can do nothing. If the planters want free laborers, then let them be procured. He asserted that he knew of no obstacles to immigration, and that slavery was not such an obstacle, as free laborers showed no repugnance to working with The abolitionists who denounce the interprovincial slave traffic are nearly all of the provinces exporting slaves. He asserted that he was what the abolitionists were pleased to call an "escravocrata;" and said that he had "the same enthusiasm for slavery that the century has in which I was born and in which I live." On the question of municipal reform, which had been brought up from year to year, he saw no necessity for legislation. He had been a country alderman for twenty years and had all the attributes and authority he wanted. He had no political reforms to propose. On the question of withdrawing paper money, nothing could now by done because the money market was not in a favorable condition. As to the means for consolidating the floating debt, be had nothing to propose; he did not know what measures would be adopted. The means which should seem most convenient and most advantageous to the state would be adopted.

And this is the present prime minister of Brazil. He proposes nothing, sees nothing, knows nothing.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, February 14.

From the Buenos Aires Mendal, February 14.

—Though the date for the opening of the exhibition has been changed by the committee to the 1st of March, it is mn probable that it can be ready before the middle of that month at earliest.

—The burning of wool has become a serious question and the insurance companies in Europic have telegraphed inquiries to their against. This senson the Delambry, Thulas, Supho, Fanguard and Ptolemy have been on fire. Whether the cause arises from chemicals used in washing sheep or from three do not know. Probably it arises from wool getting wet in the lighters.

—Intelligence has been received from Rio IV, Córdoba, stating that serious losses have been caused by the prahonged drought in that district, the river having dwindled duwn almost to nothing, and vegetables or fruit not to be had except at famine prices. However the latest news is that heavy rain was falling, so better times may he looked fur.

—The minister of justice visited recently the house of correction and was amazed to find the majority of the prusoners half maked, many without even a shurt. He at once requested the municipality to look into the matter, and the municipality in its turn had to apply to the minister of the interior as it had no funds for clothing prisoners. Thus the matter stands, but it is to be hoped that something will be done before the cold weather sets in.

—The population of the capital of the republic was, in 1881, according to Dr. Coni, 289,925, of whom 147,612 were Argentines, and 142,313 foreigners. (The children of foreigners born in this country are, of course, reckoned as Argentines). The Argentines are made up as follows: oblithen uniter 12 years of age, 63,764; from 12 to 16,14,750; women from 16 to 100, 45,000; men from 16 to 110, 24,-038. Of the foreigners, it is estimated that 97,000

—The Polomy was ready to sail to-day (February 9) having all her cargo, consisting of 1,423 h wool, 5,707 saited hides and 1,442 has linseed, on brank, when a fire broke out in the fore-hold No. 2, loaded with wool and linseed. Directly the necessary orders were given, the hatches closed and water pumped in through the decks. At 5 p. 1m. she had about 12 keet water in the huld. The Stellar returned at 1,30 with Messre. Norton and Brodle and the pilot Gelsi on board, also three pumps, and towing various lighters. At 4,15 p. m. the fire had not broken out through the deck. There is no fear that the steamer will be lost, but it is probable that she will have to dischage.

—The Polomy was not injared by fire. About

—The Ptolemy was not injured by hre. About 650 bales were burned, and a few salted hides will need repacking. She will leave for Antwerp direct on the 16th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Serious damages by the rains are reported from Espirito Sonto.

—The January receipts of the provincial post office of Fernandusco amounted to 11,794\$250.

—The provincial assembly of Maranhão was opened on the 14th ult., with an attendance of nine deputies.

—The January receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 136,886\$641, a decrease of 7,459\$503 from the December receipts.

—The city of Macahé was flooded by the recent inaudations, the people leaving the place, or taking refuge in the upper parts of the houses. Many holidings have fallen.

—A landshide in the Serra do Boqueirão, in the eastern part of the province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 21st ult., destroyed a house and all its occupants —twelve persons in all.

—The delivery of tickets for the second Vipirang lettery of São Paulo began on the 1st inst. As ye there seems to be no definite conclusion as to how the money will be expended.

—The Diario do Gram-Pard relates that a party of slave-honters were attacked on the Rio Laritoyaco early in December last by a band of Muratus Indians, and eight of them were killed.

—It is annonneed from Pará that an employee of the telegraph department is alumt to leave Fortaleza, Cenul, on a preliminary survey for a government line from that place to Mirranhão.

—Dr. Campos Salles, of the Sto Paulo provincial assembly, addressed a reprecinente to the government of that province on the 27th ale, asking if the law of Apul 17, 18So, providing for the abolition of the additional tax of 3 reis per kilo, impassed by the Paulista railway company, had been abolished.

—Landslides are reported from all parts of the provinces of Rio de Janeira and São Paulo. Many persons have lost their lives through hem, and also through sudden inuntations. All the hillside plantations have sufficed severely, in many cases being wholly destroyed.

—A slave on the plantation of Sr. João Werneck, S. José do Ro. Treu, was lutten in the right fore arm by a large structured on the 17th ult. An injection of permanganate of potassa was made about one hour afterwards. The arm was hally swollen and gave intense pain for some days, but was entirely well on the sixth day.

—The customs receipts at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande du Sul, during the fiscal year 1880-81 amounted to 2,131,353*802, against 2,116,517\$806 in 1879-80-an mercase of 14,835\$996. For the first half of 1881-82 the receipts were 864,611\$489, a decrease of 296,789\$602 from the last half of 1880-81, which amounted to 1,191,400\$551.

—An attack was made upon some maskers in Pernambuen on the night of the 21st ult., by a drunken officer and some solidiers on the grounds that their license to be in the streets was false and they had no right there. One of the maskers was the editor of O Temps. The officer used his sword, with the result of wounding some of the persons attacked.

—The proprietor of the Popogatio, of Macció, was attacked in his office on the 17th ult., by a man named Costa Barros who felt humself aggreevel by smething published in that sheet. After using a clulc m the chtor, and shooting him with a revolver, the aggressor quietly took himself away. The unlappy effice is mow in the bands of the surgeons, who are trying to extract the ball.

—In the distribution of premiums and the closing up of the Portro Alegre exhibition there seems to have been a great deal of trouble. Ten thousand tickets for the disposal of exhibits by bittery were sold. The distribution began on the 22nd ult, when the people became irritated and smashed the windows. On the 23rd the conflict continued, the Germans defending the exposition with arms. Several attempts to fire the hullling were leutrated, but in the evening the mob was successful and the hullling was hurned to the ground, with all its contents.

—The Americano of Parahyla do Sol, relates that the Rio Parahyla hegan to rise rapidly at 10 a.m. on the 23rd the At 9 p.m. the water began to invade Rua do Imperator, and then the other streets were soun inundated. At 1 a.m. on the 24th the water was up to the windows of the houses in the lower parts of the town. One life was lust on the 24th. The water continued to rise until 6 a.m. on the 25th, when it began to fall rapidly, and in twenty-four hours the river was down within its natural hanks. The lesses to stores, dwellings, furniture, etc., is said to be very large. This inundation is reported to be the largest ever experienced at that place.

—A gentleman in Campinas, São Paulo, named Francisco de Sampalo Barros, has just released an African from illegal slavery on the ground that he was introduced into Brazil slave the anti-slave trade treaty of 1831. The slave was 44 years of age. This is an act of justice which does infinite honor to Mr. Sampaio Barros, and is worthy of all prefise.

—The Diario de Grant-Parti of the 11th alls, reports the return of Dr. Ladisho Nettu fion Marajó with a large munher of vases, found in the island of Pacwal. The remainder of his party renained on the island of Marajó. The illustrious director discovered that Pacoval was formerly a peninsula, but as yet he has not succeeded in eaptuning an Arte. After restong and refreshing humself for a few days in Pará, he intends to start again for the interior, this time for the frontier of Maranhão.

—In a speech before the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 27th ult., on the question of high tariffs and freight rates as influencing production, Dr. Cumpos Sulles gave the following statistical results of cotton production in that province, from 1862-65 to the close of last year:

years				varcs ey	30 kmg.
1862-63			 		29
1863-64			 		350
1864-65			 		2,064
1865-66			 		57.973
1866-67			 		66,898
1887-68			 		163,719
1868-69			 		143,525
1869-70			 		124,844
1870-71			 		109,513
1871-72			 		204 092
1872-73			 		185,725
1873-74			 		185,665
1874-75			 		122,543
1875-76			 		78,500
1876-77		٠	 		39,263
1877-78			 		10,937
1878-79			 		22,801
1879-80			 		11,383
1880-81			 		19,607
1881 to	Dec.	31	 		17,811

THE CEYLON COFFEE CROP.

In reply to an inquiry as to the crop estimate for the year (\$81-82, the editor of the Ceylon Observer, under date of 7th January, gives the following returns and estimates:

"In Japuary, 1881, our estimate of the then current crop, or rather export, fell as him as where fifths of the total shipped in session 1879-86," which was 669,614 cm. In other words, we estimated for 1880-81 a possible minimum export of 400,000 cm, although we hoped 450,000 would be made up, and even exceeded. The actual result on the 30th September, 1881, was a total export for the season of 453,758 cm.

soon of 453,758 cwt.

For the current season it is very difficult to make an approximate estimate, so great has been the discrepancy between the repurs of different authorities. In most districts on the Kandy side, estate estimates are being folly realized, but the Uva spring crop is to be a poor one. About a month ago we took a note of lour different estimates which ran as follows: 450,000 cwt; 550,000 cwt, 550,000 cwt, 550,000 cwt, 540,000 cwt, 640,000 c

The increase in the custom returns of Canada for December notes a similar period of 1880 is \$85, 655,93. The excise shows a decrease of \$5,065,35. The billowing is a statement showing the custom and excise returns for the first six months of the fixed year of 1881; 82, compared with the first six months of 1880-81; Customs, July to December, 1880, \$8,742,047,73; July to December, 1881, \$10,302,088 92; increase for 1881; \$1,685,041 19; excise, July to December, 1880, \$2,829,562,51; do, 1881, \$3,073,275,45; increases, \$243,712,94; total increase of customs and excise, \$1,763,754,13.

DURING the twelve months ending Dec. 31, the number of immigrants who arrived in Toronto, Cannala, was 14,597. Of these 3,928 were English, 2,649 Irish, 1,444 Scotch, 3,444 German, 3,103 Sandinavian, lesshes 32 from other countries. Over 6,300 passed through to the United Stutes, 610 to Manitoba and 7,779 remained in Outario. About 60,1 per cent were males, 16.1 per cent females and 23,5 children. The arrivals for the same period last year were 15,898. The greatest number of arrivals this year was in the month of May, being 4,537, and the least number in January, there being only 100 during that month.

RAHLROAD NOTES

—The government has appointed at Dr. Pedro Gordillan Paes Leme as a member of the commission charged with a revision of the Dom Pedro II railway tariffs.

—The formal imaggration of traffic over the 3rd and 4th sections of the "Recife ao Limotiro" railway, Pernaulbino, took place on the 20th ill. This completes cummunication between Limocirn and Pernaulbino, a distance of 83 kilometers.

—The repairs on the São Paulo rallway, oceasioned by land slides on the third plane between Santoand São Paulo, are estimated to cost 100,0008. The line was re-opened to traffic on the 2nd Instant, it having been interrupted since the 23rd ult.

—It is stated that the surveys for the Corcovada inclined railway are nearly completed. The total length of the read from Raa do Cosme Velha, Larangerras, to the summit will be about 3,600 meters. The running time is estimated at 21 minutes.

— Landon contains fourteen strictly terminal railway stations, from which no fewer than 2,202 trains depart daily, and nearly 1,600 of these leave between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. The largest number of departures from a single terminus is 320, after which come two stations with 312 and 205, respectively. These figures are exclusive of the immense system supplying the city with local transit.

—Locomotives on the American system are now being constructed in England on heal orders. The designs and instructions are by Mr. James Cleminson, Westminster, and are on the true type as represented in the Baldwin "America," "Mogall" and "Consolibation" classes, with some slight modifications in the arrangement of the compensating beams.

—The total receipts of the Mogyana railway of Sio Paulo during the last half year amounted to dir, 603 \$104, and the espenilitures to 330, 122 \$69, 124 \$69, 124 \$69, 125 \$100,

—The net receips of the Paulista railway thring the last half year amounted to 1,089,7625605, which afford a dividend surphus of 650,1708 after deducting the quota the the province on advanced interest account, the amount set apart for the reserve faund and the additional tax. The dividend dedared is 108500 per share, or 10.8 per cent. The company's reserve fund now amounts to 422,007\$490. The amount paid into the provincial treasury on account of guaranteed interest was 130,807\$473. The road now has a total extension of 243 kilumeters, and possesses 15 botomotives, 30 passenger cars and 253 feight cars. Of the latter 50 more are now constructing.

—We extract from the Correle Paulistana the following table of amounts paid in the several São Paulo railway companies on account of provincial interest guarantees:

1	Ituana company up to 1879-80		
ı	da in 1880-81		
1	Sororahana company up to 1879-80.	2,142,818	954
ı	dı in 1880-81	490,000	000
1	Paulista company up to 1876	401,172	701
	Mngyana company	430,098	244
	Bragantina company	94, 381	82 t
	S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro com-		
	pany, before payments were made		
	by the general government	182,612	165
	1		

| 4,019,336 569
The restitutions have keen as follows:
By the Paulista company 270,275\$162
By the Mogyana 48,286 079

This leaves the province a creditor to these railways of 4,600,775\$378, not including the sum of 3,047,128\$606 authored to the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company by the general government to which the province is responsible for that amount. There are some errors in the figures almore given, but as we have not the data at hand to correct them, we give them as they appear in the Correis.

The weather has set in fair all over the country accordingly to 10-day's telegraphic report, and so far as the coffee districts are emeerned the change could not come more importunity. The rain of the past three months has been most beneficial; but light, as well as low districts mor require dry weather to "haulen" the wood preparatory to blossom. Indeed, in the low districts there was risk if we weather continued longer of blossom being lost some in spike going into "brush"; but we have no doubt now, early and good blossoms will be seen in the low as well as high districts if the dry weather continues. So far everything is most favorable for a really good season throughout the Ceylon coffee districts.—Ceylon Observer, January 10.

LOCAL NOTES

-There was a balance of 99,779\$934 in the municipal treasury on the 1st inst.

-The government remits the export thity the cuffee samples recently sent almoad for exhibi-

-The Continental Exposition at Buenus Aire has been again postponed—this time to the 15th inst.

—The government has appointed Dr. Annunin Augusto Monteiro de Burros to the inspecturship of public works in this city.

-The new Brazilian minister to the United States, Connselor Lupes Netto, leaves to-morrow for Europe, en route for the United States.

Several streets in this city were inundated dur-There were also ing the late heavy rains. There were also many serious landslides, all of which caused great damage to property.

The new slaughter house was immulated or the 22nd ult. The engineer says it was caused by insufficient drainage. The heef has been excepinsufficient drainage. It

-Decree \$409, of the 11th ult. grants a ten years privilege to Henrique Brianthe for an apparatus of his invention for detecting the escape of gas. It can untile applied to gas hills, however.

-The Senate has finally passed the hill exemp ting from import iluties the material for the r library building of the Gabinete Portuguez de Lei-tura, and an imperial decree of the 18th all, gives effect to the act.

-The super-eminent aerial navigator, Julius C.esar, who never yet has made a ruyage, proposes to apply his invention to submarine narigation also. The mutive power will probably be supplied by Mr. Keely of Philadelphia.

-In rieu of the interruption on the Dom Pedro II line there has been no mail communica-tion with the interior since the 23rd alt. We heg to call the attention of the postolice authorities to the necessity of making some effort to remerly this fault.

-A murder occurred in the Iraja parish, near this —A minuter occurrent in the trays parist, including city, but the 26th ult, a man named. Francisco heing assassinated by Juão Xuca Leite utilh a hillhook and pistol, shot. The assassin was captured and pleads self-defence. The real cause, however, was Leite's attentions to Francisco's mistress.

-The minister of agriculture has placed 300\$ at the dispusal of the fiscal engineer of the D. The-resa Christina milray, Santa Catharina, for the acquisition and shipment of specimens for the projected authropological exposition in the na-tional museum of this city.

-The Associação Industrial has transmitted 671 nekages for the Brazilian exhibit at Buenos Ayres Shunlil the eminent Dr. Pereira Regn Filho, one of the directors of the Associação, decide to exibi his diplantas and certificates of membership from foreign societies, the exibit will be very largely increased

-The Messageries Maritimes company of this city were fortunate enough to recover 367,400\$ of the 380,000\$ made way with by their employee, Danmas Felix, who was apprehended in quarantine administration was apprenented in quarating at Minitevideo. The company is to be congratulated on its goal fortone; and also the Uruguayan government on the circumstance that its senseless quarantine has at last been the accasion of one good result.

There seems to be some differences between President Nobre and Abderman Malvino, of numicipal council. The latter, who represents the corne recor interest, trants to know something about the new slaughter house. The latter charges that instead of learing a surplus the narring of the slaughter house lett a deficit of 9,000\$, which was entered by the diversion of moneys from other appropriations

-By an official act of the (8th ult. the provincial government of Rio de Janeiro announces modificions in the authorization for two grand lotteric 5,000,000\$ each to be drawn within the current year. The modification provides that each lottery shall be divided into five drawings of 1,000,000 each, or ten drawings for the year. The henefits are to be divided between schools, churches, are to be divided between schools, of

—In view of the resignation of some of the officers of the Botanical Garden Rail Road Company, resident in the United States, and of the approval by the government of the removal of that company's by the government of the removal of that company's seat to this day, a new election of officers has re-cently been held for the onexpired period of the present year, enting on the 15th inst. The elec-tion resulted as follows: Richard Catts, Shannon, sident; Conde de S. Salvador de Mattusiahos, vice president; Conte de S. Salvanot de Statusmos, vic-president; Pellin Gracie, secretary; William Finnie Kemp treasurer, Visconde de Figueiredo, Ale-xandre de Castro and C. Hayne, consulting direc-

-Imperial decree N. 8438, of the 18th alt., wes the transferance of the Botanical Garden Rail Road Company from New York to this city.

-Fire divellings were destroyed by a landslidn Morro da Providencia, in this city, on the 26th alt. Providentially, however, their inmates escaped.

-The minister of finance has approved the act of the president of São Paulo in opening a special

credit of 20,000\$ for relief of immigrants.

—The late heavy rains causel, considerable damage in the Santa Crnz temple of slaughter. Providences and Lent, however, saved this city from any appreciable searcity in the supply of meat. -An inmerial decree of the 18th ult, grants

a six months extension to a privilege of Moreira Irmão & Cu. for the organization of a company to construct a central usine at Inparatula, Sergine, and

of the Messageries Maritimes company was captured at the River, the entire amount of the money was found in his possession except 2,200\$. the money arrived here, however, there was a deficit of 12,600%, which shows that there were sticky fingers among those who subsequently handled the

-Several lucalities in this city suffered severely during the heavy rains of the 21st to the 24th A large district in Não Christovão nas submerged, the mater driving the people from their houses. In Larangeiras, Rio Camprido, Cidade Nova, Engenho Vello, and other places, the streets were

filled with mater and many dwellings were invaded.

The minister of marine asks for a special credit
of 300,000\$ for the lighthouse service in 1882-83, in addition to the 150,000\$ rated by the last legislature. If the government will enforce the regular and efficient management of these lighthouses, the money will be well spent. The lighthouse service along the coast of Brazil is nonuriously defective, and is a source of serious

-The hest fiber yet used by Mr. Edison for the carbonized arch of his incandescent light is one found by Mr. John C. Branner in Brazil. The plant furnishing this fiber is to be bound all through plant turns ing this more to the anima on through the Anizon valley, and the filter itself is of excep-tional purity, length and toughness. Mr. Edison is idelighted with it, and is naturally decisions of securing a permanent supply of it. The difficulty of securing trustworthy laborers for gathering it, the local restrictions, and the certainty that a heavy export daty will at once be imposed uport it, has led to some hesitation in the matter of sending for it. A hambun filter tras found in Japan which, A learning their race loams in Japan suscen, though inferior to the Brazilian filter, is easily procured, is now being used, and will continue to be used until the question of expense in securing the Amazon fiber is settled. Mr. Bramer is now engaged in preparing a report of his year's exploration in Brazil

THE UNION GENERALE IN 1880

In November, 1880, the capital of the Union Generale was increased from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000 hy an issue of 100,000 new shares of £20 each, exclusively reserved to the holders of the existing shares. The new shares were issued at £27 each, the premium of £7 per share being carried to the reserve fund, which was thus increased to the important extent of £700,000. In 1880 the deposis also increased to the extent of £1,320,000. The Union Generale assisted in the same year in the establishment of the Austrian District Bank, the Vienna Bank-Vecein, the Hungarian District Bank, the Italian Water Company, the Asturias, Gallacia, and Leon Railmay Company, Asturnas, Garacas, and Jeon Rainia, Company, Re. The profits of 1850 were returned at £538,000, and the administration carried £200,000 to the reserve, and paid a dirident of £1 7s pec share in adilition to 5 per cent, upon the paid-up capital In November, 1881, the Union Generale furthe decided to carry its capital from £4,000,000 to £6, 000,000, the profits for the year being estimated at $\mathcal{L}_{1,440,000}$. It was determined that 100,000 new shares of \mathcal{L}_{20} each share he issued at \mathcal{L}_{34} each, that amount to be paid up at once. Scarcely three mouths have clapsed since this decision was arrived at, and now ruin has overtaken the concern; all its arrangements for the issue of its 100,000 new share have perforce been declared null and void.-Liverpord Journal of Commerce.

According to the last census there are 11,418 new-papers and periodicals published in the United States, of which 982 are published daily, 8,725 weekly, and the remainder at less frequent intervals. The periodicals are run by an editorial staff of 16,489 persons, and employ 50,799 males and 3,855 females in other subordinate capacities. The annual pay roll for these periodicals is estimated to the 28,871,336,38. Their aggregate circulation per issue is 3,117,79,24 copies, and per annua 2,077,659,075 copies, of which 1,135,532,446 were dailies. The aggregate sum paid for subsections in one year is \$20,000,000. The dailies use 297,568,77 nounds of paper per issue, and the weekles and others 2,908,681,25 pounds. The total consumption of paper during the census year was 178,165,951 pounds.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, February to

PROFESSOR CREVAUX'S EXPEDITION. We give a detailed account of M. Crevanx's expedition into the interior and of the aumoyances he has sustained.

On the 17th ult, the members of the expedition were travelling towards the north, and arrived at Trimbaya about 8.50 p. m.

The only light to be seen in the village was

that at the store of a man called Sotis to which the travellers directed their steps in search of huspitality. This was, at first, denied them, but at the sight of a handful of gold unpulsons, and of a recolver pointed at his head, the storekeeper agreed to give them a night's holging. After a hearty meal, which was paid for with profligality, they retired to a room which had been prepared for them.

About inidnight, they were aroused from their sleep by knocks at their door and by the report of three or four shits, by one of which a French sailor was unumbed. At last the door was burst open, and without being allowed time to dress, they were carried off to the public gaol, from they are carried off to the public gool, from which they were released apon payment of 25 bolivianus and learing in possession of the assall-ants a parcel containing four Remingtons, four recorders, four knives and an astronomical teles-cope, which was probably mistaken for some fire-arm.

Afer this adrenture they got in Humahuse After this adrenture they got to Humahusea, where they were again arrested and incarcerated by an order of the criminal judge of Jujuy, Don Matthis Arila, (the nucle of Son), the order stating that Pey were to have irons put on their legs and to be taken to the gool at Jujuy. Through the intervention of Dr. Bahli and Mr. Brunder they got Dr. Avila to reroke his akase and to be satisfied with a fine of one bumbled belirianus

which his nephew Soto procketed.

The truth is that the scientific commission, of which Dr. Crereanx is the head, which has been comtenusly treated by all the officials of the nearer is receiving the most shameful treat ment from those of the upper provinces.

ENILURES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Returns of failures in the United Kingdom during the past year make a very farurable compar-ison with that of the year preceding. The improve-ment appears to have chiefly been in the wholesale es of trade, and among houses of minor ig. In the retail trade the improvement was standing. not so marked, partly, it was supposed, because of the extending of the en-operative movement, and the fact of many large retail establishments having adopted a similar system, to the detriment of small concerns. The record shows a steady improvementaling the last four years, as follows:

	Number of		
la the years	failures.	wholesale.	retail.
1877	11,022	2, 172	8,850
1878	15,059	2,643	12,416
1870	16,637	2,546	14,091
1880	13,147	1,478	11,669
1881	12,005	1, 325	10,680

RKITISH KEVENUE IN 1881.

The gross revenue of the United Kingdom dur ing the years ending December 31, 1881 and 1880 was derived from the following sources:

	Yeat ended Dec 31, 3881.	Year ended Dec 31, 1880.	Increase.
Customs	£19,294,000	£19,268,000	£26,000
Excise	27 252 000	25 770 IXIO	1 482 000
Stamps	12 947 000	11 965 000	282 000
Land (av and le'seduty	2 745 000	2 719 000	26 ooo
Prop'ty and income tax	rt o68 ooo	9 465 1000	1 573 000
Past office	6 875 000	6 570 000	303 000
Telegraph service	1 630 000	1 570 000	6a aaa
Crown kuds	370 000	390 000	
Interest on advances.	1 232 obg	1 336 919	·
Miscellaneous	3 969,110	4 206 471	

and the sale of stamps there was a large revenue, and a fair ratio of increase from the telegraph service, while the customs did not shore much change. The net gain was £3,391,789 or 4 per cent.

THE position of our planting enterprise Arts is certainly more satisfactory and encouraging than it was twelve months ago. It is acknowledged on all hands that a great improvement has taken place during the past four months in the appearance of nur coffee fields, notwithstanding that estimates of crop have as a rule been exceeded and in almost all cases bully realized, while strict economy has been maintained. For the first time for six years, a season of the good old normal type, with rain falling more or less steadily all through crup from October to December, has been experienced, and the trees are non in splendid condition for blossom. Fine weather may now be anticipated from the present appearances in Culombo, and certainly the New Year breaks with much to raise the hopes of the coffee estate proprietor in the central province. -Ceylon Observer, January 9.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February of BRAZII. A ND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The readiness of our imperial neighbar to assist at our great Continental Exhibition, and the lib-erality of the government in assisting exhibitors, is one of the most interesting episodes of the big show. The circumstance possesses not only a local but a national interest. It proves the friendly feel ings cutertained by the Emperor and the Brazilians or this enuntry, and the desire to evince this friendship in a junctical manner. Brazil, under the guidance of its present wise and honest ruler, has acquired the enviable reputation of heing one of the guida most just and apright of nations. Its good faith is proverhial in Europe, so that when with such ready good-will she offers to take such an active our industrial tournament, me can entertain part in our industrial tournament, we can entertain mulnish of the hearty expression of amity which such a spontaneous act indicates. Should we have the pleasure of seeing the Emperor himself in the neu capital of the Argentine Republic, it would un-thinheally prove an opportunity, that all would gladly avail themselves of, to show that distinguished personage how much we respect him as a monarch and as a man. To him we doubtless one our present international harmony. He is the first ruler in Brazil that has thoroughly understood the ralne of the friendship of this republic, and the impurtance of having for a neighbor a nation which, like Brazil, is making itself great and powerful, not by aggressions and by arms, but the civilization of industry and commerce.

It is not many years ago when a very strong feel-ing of dislike had risen up between the two nations. About the time of the mission of Tejedor, and for some time after, our political and social relations with the neighboring empire were, if not critical, at all events antifernily. As long as our questions with Chili remained open and threatened a rupture with that country, a large number of people in this country tried to get up an alarm by throwing doubts on the loyalty of Brazil. We are proud to say that the Shindard invariably combatted these unfounded attacks, and are ever expressed our confidence in the good laith and sincerity of the government of Kin Janeira. We never could perceive any serious cation of a desire on the part of Brazil to see imb the two republics precipitated into a war, and much less of any intention of alliance with Chili. Had a less if any intention of animace with Chill.

The rate unfurtuately been limited that the Dom Pedro II would have remained strictly neutral, as would have been his duty, and duty in that wise prince appears to be an instinct, not a calculation.

It is time that the silly antagonisms between

republicans and monarchists, in a political sense, should cease. We have seen, we witness it still, that the principles of limited monarchy have created a great and flourishing state, even when surround by republics. If republicans insist on it we will change the wording of the last sentence and say that a flourishing state has been created under a monarchical government and has achieved, in fact, a much higher importance as a nation than either of the two republics in S. America worthy of being

The only little speek in the horizon of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and that speck is by no means as large as the sailors proverhial cloud 'as large as a man's hand,' that might at some inture thay destroy or imperil the peace, harmony and friendship which ought to exist between the two nations, is that wretchedly governed nest of political hornets, called the republic of Uruguay. Of course it is natural that Brazil should covet Monte-video and the Banda Oriental, for many palpable reasons, as Russia covets a port on the Arabian sea, and as Austria covets the port of Salonica. As and as Austria covets the port of Salonica. As long, however, as the Uraguayan republic keeps up the semblance of nationality, Brazil will respect her independence. But if, as is most probable, the anarchy in that miscrable but leantiful country becomes unbearable to its neighbors, something will have to he done, and we may then fear that the Argentine Republic and Bazil will become rivals in the probable distribution of the spoils.

NET RESULT OF THE ATLANTA

NET RESULT OF THE ATLANTA

EXPOSITION

"The cost of the exposition," says the Atlanta
Constitution," was \$20,000 of which \$150,000, in
round figures, was put in huildings and improvements, and the balance paid out for running expenses, printing, etc.; the receipts were from
\$20,000 to \$250,000 of which \$115,000 came from
stock, \$15,000 from privileges, \$15,000 from entry
fees, \$90,000 from gate receipts and \$5,000 from
miscellaneous resources. Add to these receipts
whaterer the huildings will bring, and we will
have about the total receipts of the International
Cotton Exposition. Putting the gate receipts at
\$100,000, which is a fair estimate on the figures,
and we see that tre have about 25,000 visitors at
the exposition. Outside of these three points, the
exposition did a vast amount of a good in the direction of improved agriculture throughout the
South. The amount of sales made of improved
machinery was simply marvelous. The exhibitors
all agree that they never saw a better selling expursition. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the
southern states into which an improved stumppoller, post-hole horer, plove, cotton-planter, manare-distributor, salky plow, cultivator or harrow
has not gone, and which when introduced will induce the purchase of others."

COTTON SEED OIL AND MEAL.

"Among the latest introductions into the Caua-dian market," says the Montreal Gazette, "are cotton seed oil and meal. The oil is extensively used in the southern and southwestern states for used in the southern data sample superseited laid and butter. Cotton seed oil is shipped in considerable quantifies to fully and the south of France, from whence it is re-shipped to different parts of the worldes best fable oil. The other article above referred to as cotton seed ment, is widely used in the United States, and also in England and Scot-land, for feeding beef cattle and milch cows. Over ten thousand tons of this meal were sold last year in the New England states alone, and wherever it has been introduced it has given great satisfaction.'

THE EXPORT TRADE IN MATCHES.

THE EXPORT TRADE IN MATCHES.

The British consul at Stockholm cells attention to the remarkable growth of the export trade in Swedish matches. Nearly 23,000,000 skalpunds (about 19,000,000 psunde avoirdupois) were shipped during 1880. One "inaesticker fabrick" alone, which is stated to be fast gaining a worldwile celebrity for the quality combaned with cheapness of its products, employs 872 hands, of whom 330 are women. This factory was originally started on a very small sead in 1845. The precantions adopted against fire are said to be so efficient that the hulklings are insured for comparatively low premiums. The little bases in which the matches are packed—now familiar throughout the world—are made by prisoners in the jatls of Stockholm. Stockholm.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN LA PLATA. A letter from Buenos Aires, in the Economista Francais, shows the progress that is making in that country in the cultivation of the sugar cane. The export of French sugar to the Argentine Republic export of French sugar to the Argentine Reponine has of late been very large, amounting to nearly 4,300,000 kilos in 1879, while Belgium sent an equal quantity. In 1880, the imports of refined had fallen off to 3,134,085 kilos for France and 2,722,251 kilos for Belgium, a decline of 2,580,262 kilos. As a great deal of French sugar is sent via Antwerp, this diminution touches France very nearly. The astonishing increase in the area plant-ed with the cane can be best seen from the figures relating to the province of Tucuman alone. In 1876, there were not 2,000 acres; in 1881, there were upwards of 6,000 acres, and the return had increased from 100,000 armbes in 1876 to 720,000 in 1880. The crop in 1881 was very poor, owing to heavy frosts. Other provinces—Santingo, Jujuy and Salta—have also contributed this year, and with new lines of railroads, a further development will be given to the industry. The duties on imported sugars are from 25 to 35 per cent ad valorem.

COMMERCIAL

Wan	/ 4th, 1882.
Pan value of the Brazilian mil teis (1\$000), gold do do in U. S coin at \$4.84 per £1. sig do \$1,00 (U. S. coin i in Brazilian gold do of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold do of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold do	. 54 45 Cents 1\$837
Bank rate of exchange on Lundou to-day Present value of the Brazilian mil tels (papel) do do in U S. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 sig., in Brazilian Value of £5 stelling $\begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & $	76.4 rs gold 41.25 cts

EXCHANGE.

March 2 — The rates of the banks continued as yesterday but the meater was paralyzed as usual on the day of depan-ture of the brinch mail. Societigns 11 770 sellers, 11 770 buyers. March 3 — The rates of the banks remained 21

vo5 on London 400 on Paris 25)*in on Portugal

bin no transactions worth reporting were reflected. Private paper was quoted 2044-20% bin there is more in the market. Soverrigus closed at (1\$800 sellets, 11\$750 buyers. March 4.—There was no change this morning in the rates not in the tone of the market, but at mid-day all the banks raised thrit rate to 20 ¼.

—The Companhia Pennambusana has declared a dividend of sper crim, to be paid in and after the 13th inst

-The Frbinary returns of the enstoin house, at this port show the food receipts to be 2,990,031\$298 as follows:

1,557 935

2,99,051 298

20011* 18,510 573

iii tution: 29,651 073

iid tevrinue tetutus 503,520 938

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 22.
Macahé e Campus debenimes..... 91 27 February 24.

21 Six per cent apolires 1,065 cox 26 Proxincial apolires 101 %, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to (cuts, vale) 101 %, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to (cuts, vale) 101 %, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to Samma of 1859 1,175 % to 18 Brace do Brazil 288 cox 18 Brace and 1882 cox 18 Brace and 1882 cox 22 Ganantia Insurance 145 cox 22 Ganantia Insurance 145 cox 22 Ganantia Insurance 145 cox 23 Ganantia Unanua 245 cox 25 Ganantia Unanua 25 Cox 25 Co February 24.

February 27. 15 Six per cent apolices ... 1,055 000
15 du outsitle sale... 1,055 000
50 Leopoldina R. R. 222 000
00 Sorocabana R. K. 112 000 | 112 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 February 28.

March 2.

21 Six per cent apolices. 1,165 000
14 do 1,006 000
00\$ Provincinal apolices pur
5 National Loan of 1879 1,180 001
50 Amazem steam may julion 145 000
10 Souccibana RR 110 003
10 Marchie e Campos RR 240 010
30 Marchie e Campos RR 240 010
20 do till 313 buyer's option 213 000
25 Previdente Insurance. 165 000
39 Carriagens Flaminense. 165 000
30 Garriagens Flaminense. 165 000
50 Carangola RR 00 191 000
50 Carangola RR 00 191 000
50 Banco Darial Hypolis nonce 1525 04 ½
50 Banco Dredial, hyp. notes with int. 50½ %
50 Starting Starti March 2.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, March 4th, 1882. Expects

Exports.

Coffice—Our list report was on the zyrd, illto. On that day the currency quotations were taused 150—140 reis per 10 killst and although vince then 20 further alterations have been made in them, they must to-day be considered as purely monital as outstock is reduced to an insignificant figure and presents no assortment.

Osing to the continous copious tains the goods truffic-briveen Kie and the intener has been almost entirely inter-tupind for the law three weeks, and next to no receipts have come in in cussequence. Not does there seem to be much prospect of an early a restablishment of ronnumication. During the law 15 days the receipts have been only mc471 bags, or 1,365 bags, per day. In view of the more favorable advices from all constraining markets there has been a considerable alward hear, which, however, could not be satisfied for the reasons alraye given, and the after since the 23rd tillor amount do only 51,510 bags, the total for the more than the first thin the being 23,7130 bags.

The clearances have been: Europe. Europe.

Feb. 23 Southampton, Anny Brist Tanoir. 5,866
Amazoilles Fisit Hourgegue. 3,200
34 Opono Pon hga Lidotoer. 1,798
31 Islahon fo, Gribt Geref. 4,500
27 Hamlung Gisti Montroillon. 12,188
38 Helsingtos Swip Syrbykide. 4,655
Mai, 1 Southampton Bisti Midde. 1,613
2 Channel fo, Swip and 5787 4,200
2 Binderiux Fi Sti Gyronde.

Elsenshove 92 River United State (18 state of the control of t

rotal 268,931 349,996 and the intal elegrances bit the \$ months since July 181

| Nags | 2.8(-7,745 n ith the clemaner

Receipts during the month of February have averaged

and the inital receipts during the 8 months since July 181 ount to 2,801,191 hags

Wr ημοιο *κοιπλικέζη*, μετ το kilos:

and on this Lasts rangors may be quoted:

and on this Laws rangers may be quords:

principle of the 9.27 II 9.26 II 8.88 II If, o. b. ex fieight and commission, exchange 201/4 in ster

d at par in American guld.)
Stock is estimated to-day at 48,000 hags

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the two months from Jan. 181 to Feb. 28th, 1882.

1880 United States
New York
Bahimore
Hampion Roads f o
Richmund
Chaileston
Savaniah
Molile
New Orleans
Galveshot
Sa Thomas f o 240,41 ft 75,834 840 — 12,875 21,497 3.500 20,246 Total
EFROIS
Channel f. o...
Havre.
Answerp
Nurth of Kurnpe & Baltic...
Liverpool, London & Somb'o 351,457 273,033 198,545 19,100 46,476 41,282 84,314 49,203 13,489 9,6-0 1,083 39,534 7,500 5,522 57,019 10,561 4-339 12,600 1,918 34,672 Tidal..... Elsewiere 147-453 235,379 Totals..... 8,276 14,951 13,410 351.453 147.457 14,951 273,033 198,545 295,081, 235,379 8,276 13,019 513,861 576,390 446,943

Tu1 of elemences of coffee from Rio de Janeiro dining the 8 months from July 1st to Feb. 28th.

DESTINATION	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80
UNDER STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags
New York	1 101 073		879.736
Baltimore	281 213	345 180	335 181
Hampton Roads f. o	15 758	3 212	26 365
Richmord	3 500		3.600
Charleston	840	4 680	3.000
Savannah.	18 448		14.922
Muhile	13 034	13 350	16 700
New Orleans	172 736		149.180
Galvesion	03 017		22 258
St. Thomas f. o	9 017	4 000	12.800
Key West f. o	_	,	12.000
120,			
Total	1 669 619	1 545 924	1. 462. 742
Channel 1 o	3 000	15 200	1
Havie	90 979		7.500 62.652
	145 680		
Nouh of Europe & Bahie	348 710		55 865 206 643
Liverpool, London & Sour pton			
	156 622		146.172
Ronleaux	42 752 74 860	101 456	17.710
Tasonii C. O	74 500		104 635
Portugal	6 400		657
Memterranean	214 773	230 300	197 070
Total		-	0
Elsewhere		1.223 053	708.914
Санада	3 599	-	-
Case of Good Hope	70 200		44 - 257
River Plate & West Coast	25 198	33 076	9.310
Total	98 994	, 98 768	54-567
United States	1 660,610	1.545 924	1.460.742
Emope	1 063 770		
Elsewhere	98 974		
Total	2 832 392	2 867 745	2 224 22

Imports.

Import.

For a — The arrivals surre our last report consist of 1,700 barrels per Server from Baltimore 7,735 ... Mangerdon from New York 8,800 ... Warferform Baltimore 2,000 ... May Queen from 100.

The sales since same date have been 7,235 barrels and stock in first limits to day animatis to allowing 6,000 barrels. We quote:

Triest 22800—238,000

 Tririt
 22 §100—23 §100

 Gallego
 22 02x—21 500

 Hawill
 22 02x—22 500

 Dunlop
 22 02x—22 500

 O'Darce
 21 02x—21 500

 Ralimore
 21 02x—21 500

 St. Johns
 21 02x—21 500

 River Plate
 19 02x—21 10x

 River Plate
 19 02x—21 10x

 River Plate
 19 02x—20 00x

 Hawing
 19 02x—20 00x

 Hawing
 19 02x—20 00x
 Trirste Gallego Haxall Dunlop O'Dance

Chili 17 000—18 001 Market flat with a downward tendency in puires. The antivals in Frbinary were 24,257 barrels, viz: 24,140 bartels. American

107 , Canadian 30 , Hambing

24,257 barrels and the total anivals since January 1st automit 10
24,257 barrels and the total anivals since January 1st automit 10
28,648,652 barrels
28,648,458 m. same period 1881
28,648,648 m. There have been 30 anivals since out last report and the market continues firm \$4,450.000 per 1ds. The arrolds in February last been 306,552 feet and the total artivals since January 1st automit 1s,305,244 for against 60,737 feet sumrepriod 1881
If hite place—Arrivals:
198,055 feet per Average from Rehimore
40,000 m. Managerton from New York
25,959 m. May fail from do
The first lot was sold at 35 reis per toot and the other two lots have been storded.

stality.
Artivals in Fehruary 1,536 dozen
Total artivals since Jamuay vst
1,556 dozen
against 54 dozen same period 1884.
Card.—The artivals in Fehruary were 5,887 tom, vie: 2,083 tons Cardiff

2,000 "Liverpool 1,198 "Swansea 606 "Sunderland

5,887 tons

against 4,128 , in February 1881

and the total arrivals since January 181 amount to 22,617 tons. 17,483 tons Cardiff

17(483 tons Cardiff 9,000 ... Liverpool 1,198 ... Swansea 950 ... Baltimare 666 ... Sunderland 380 ... Grrenock

22,617 tons against 10,211 tons same period 1881

against 10,711 tons same period 1881
[Mustaines committee nominal.
May—The arrivals consist of the eargo per 7. H. Chaftwick
from Rosatio.
The masket continues flat and we cannot quote above 63 teix
per kilo for prime alfalf from Rosatio.
Arrivals in February 3, 213 Jales vis
2, 976 bales from Rosario
52 . Bluemus Ayres
185 . Haifax

3, 213 bales against 3,122 bales in February 1881 Total artivals since January 1814,521 bales against 5,238 ... same period 1881

RESERVE FUND DUIDTA-TION AM'T PAID

2,000 bugs per Minho from River Plate.
Artirals in February 3,960 bugs against 16,092 bugs in Febr. 1881.
Total arrivals since Jammry 1st 5,459 bugs against 19,366 m. some period 1881.
Market from and prices advanced to 3400—5200 per long Indian Carn-Artivals.
1,21 bugs per Burgegue from River Plate.
200 m. Minho from do.
Artirals in February 3,047 bags.
Total arrivals since Jammry 1st 3,200 bugs.
200 m. Minho from do.
Artirals in February 1,340 bugs.
Market film at \$\$500—\$\$300 per bug.
Crosent—Arrivals:
1,334 borrels per Gravfor from Hambung.
400 m. Frida Ledment from Marseillee.
Arriyals in February 1,34 bunch against 1,007 m. some per 1881.
Price are unchanged. We quote:
English \$\$500—\$\$500
French 7 500—\$\$00
French 7 500—\$\$00
French 7 500—\$\$00
Market list and prices declined to 6\$\$00 per case for Devoe's Brillian.
Arrivals in February 1,880 cases. 2,000 bags per Minho from River Plate.

Arrivals in February 3,960 bags against 16,092 bags in Brilliant.
Arrivals in February 4,880 cases.
Total arrivals since January 1st 41,320 cases.
agunts 37,795 a same per, 1881. Annal.—Arrivals:
3,049 kegs per Sesene from Haltimore
3,049 kegs per Sesene from Haltimore
3,040 in Mange how from New York
330 in Haltimore.
The airrort is quited at previous quotations of
440—450 in in Junkey 140
440—440 in in Junkey
440—440 in New York
Arrivals in February 3,80 kegs. Artitals in February 7,880 kegs.
Total arrivals since January 1st 14,831 kegs
against 12,000 kegs and 100 cases Teral arrows agains came period 1881.

Thisportine, — Arrivals points see the Inter from New York 1911.

Royal from do Market from at 60—650 reis per kilo.

Arrivals in Pebruary 225 Cases

Timal arrivals since January 1811, 372 FROES

Timal arrivals since January 1811, 372 FROES

Timal arrivals (1900).

See York Tinto against post against post too learers per Janos from New York 500 m. Secone from Baltimore. 150 Margor Janos from N. Volk. Market firm an of 800–95 500 per barrel. Autrab in behaviory pto hards. Tond arrivab since January 12 taza 5 hards against 1,600 m. 80 ine për, 1881. Butter.—Artivals:
1,200 cness and 200 harrels per V. de Root in from Harte
20 ... 50 ... per Mangerhan from New York
23 Cases per Mankerhab mon Hamburg
100 ... Pirlmin from Genoa 1,535 cases and ago harrely.
Total arrivals since January 10 5,084 Cases and 1,005 brils.
Rece —Arrivals:

-Arrivals:
50 cases and 75 barrels per Bion from Liverpool
46 cases per Mangerton from New York
100 , Visionyth from Liverpool.
2- quote: ote: Bass (Hilers & Bell) 7\$ 700—7\$8∞

We in the state of the state of

wime period 1881.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 98.

MANSHLIRE-GF 18k Frids Lehmenl; 400 tons; Every 43 de sundries to H. N. Dreyfus.

CAROUE-Br slup Thomas Hillyard; 1,499 tons; Carew; 53 de caal to D. Pedro H R R. GENOA-Splik Palmira; 248 tons; Andrew; 87 ds; sundies to Baltimore—Am bk Aquidueck; 342 tone Ponele; 45 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co N. York—Swisk Inter, 247 tons: Hagstrom; 44 die sindries to F. Clemente & Co. SALT Istans—Port hi Tantabra; 528 tons; Araujer 37 dis; salt of Hine Zenlia & Silveira.

FER. 3;
BLUTHORE—And bk Serrate; 555 tous; Segerman; 40 ds; flour bripps Bros. & Co.
N. Youx—Br. bpa Raphi; 331 tous; Johnson, 54 ds. lumber and kernaens to A. C. Nathan & Co.

FRB 24.

Ownero—Part Ik Asiron Gui, 714 tuns, Oliveira; 60 ds; sunties to J. A. G. Samos.

B. Avars—Sp big Cecilia; 191 tuns; Oliver; 13 ds; jerked heef
to J. Rumaguars

FRB 20.

PAYAMIU—Sp lieu (1n/h); 13 tuns; Passani; 34 ds; jerked
heef to Comp. Pastaril Agricula.

FRB 21.

RB 32.

hay to order,

Mar KCH 1.

Liverwinds—Br lik Pviney Eugene, 132 tons; Parry; 6) ds;
coal to order.

mid to order.

Marynove-Am M. May Onzen; 184 tons; Berry; 43 ck; flour to Phyps Rem. & Co.

Wight Rem. & Co.

Wright & Co.

Il Avars—Hr Ign Pert; 250 tons; Gonde; 35 ck; put in for explicit Co.

Il Avars—Hr Ign Pert; 250 tons; Gonde; 35 ck; put in for explicit, bound for Permanium.

PENFOO—Port schr Maria das Days, 174 tous; Lima; nods sundies to Moreira Campos & Cu.

McI C.H. 2.

MARCH 2,
"Cammer—Br lik Patagonia," 1,199 tons; Hibbert; 58 ds; coal
to Norton Megaw & Co. Teju-Gr bgn Sprendont; 99 tons, Viereck; 19 ds; jerkod heef to Vincenzi Ohreita & Camp 1s. Susummand-Sw lug 150,60 ft.] 274 tons; Tragarah; 38 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.

Oron 10—Port ling Uzuifu; 31 z toms. Castanlieira; 54 ds; sundies to M. Cardazo de Sonza. Bua Vista-Pou shp. America; 1,013 tons; Soares; 31 ds; salt to M. de Olireira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

F.F.B., 22. Gurraltur—Br bg "У. B. S.; 219 tons: Hardrood; coffee, Valparatsu—Br bk "Yang Uly"; 489 tons. Hood; ballast.

nations Northern Ports—Br ship Milder, 404 times, Jones, ballast, Santa Catharina—Sp big Timinpha; 153 tons, Alsma; ballast.

ballast. Mus гетино—Sp bgu *Eufertoniae*; 128 tons, Estader; kallast, FER, 56. Itaa Траскику—Pan bgu Tovotiense; 222 tons, Mariano;

indries. Erancisco, Cal.—Gr shy *Goirge* 1239 tons, Halinhech

ballast.

FEB, 27.

Orogent—Port light Lithology, 177 tons; Congaines standiles.

M. R. C. H. (2) M. A. R. C. M. A. R. C. M. A. R. C. R. S. Ontenties, Station, 396 tons; Thompson; ballast, M. I. R. C. R. 2.

Althoray as Manda and Sanda and Sand

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERFD		FRUM	CONSIGNER
AMERICAN					
hen J. Shermood ling J. J. Bonner	516	Jan	25	New York	F. Clemente & Co F. Clemente & Co F Clemente & Co Phipps Bros & Co do A. de Sonza Pinto Phipps Bros. & Co B. F. da Cosn e S'
los (L Runner'	488		21	New York.	F. Clemente & C
Albemenle	435	Feli	\hat{e}	Hahimore	F Clemente & Ca
d Amulmeck	342		72	Baltimore	Phinus Bros & Co.
III. barrano	515		22	Bahimore	do
bk Albemarle lik Aquidneck lik Serene Lik J. H. Chad'k lik Mar Queen.	120		27	Rusario	A. de Sonza Pinto
Li Man Oueen	479 184	Mar	13	Baltimore	Phinos Brus & Co.
lik Antioch	987		2	Boston	B. F. da Cosme S'
martsn	201				
	662	Jan	26	Cardi	Nutton Megan & F. Clemente & Co
II (town)	651	,	26	Pensacola.	F. Clemente & Co.
at Linief urry.	407		200	New York	Montgin Hime & C.
lk Librae Chitys	620		11	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co
lik (teem lik Livite Curry lik Queen Victur ship Leannie Burril	1228	Feb.	2,	Lucrpuol.	Rig Gay Co.
		. 015	3	Pardand. :	F. Clemente & Co.
bgn Pathfinder hk Staghound	972		6	Midillebeh.	Wilsin, Sons & Co Bib. Oas Co F. Clemente & Co, Warning Brother, Warning Brother, Warning Brother, Warning Brother, F. Clemente & Co. Fra order Norton Megaw & Backhenser & Meys H. Pedro I RR. To order Wrigh & Co. For repairs Norton, Megaw & Wilsins Sons & C.
bl. Caprills	400		6	Middlehgh.	Waring Brother
hk Staghound bk Cyprus ht Derweit hig Mary Frust hk V. L. Staffird	272		2	Smiderland	Norton Megaws Ca
les Mare Frant.	205		18	Richmond	F. Clemente & Co.
III V 1 Stafford	181		10	Pensacaia.	I'm order
ak V. h Manda	101		10	throf G.H.	Norton Manage &
hk V. L. Stafford lig Silver Cloud. jk Edtels shp T. Hilyard. lik Prince Engene lik Wunfred	27.7		110	Rusarin	Backhenser & Mass
b. P. Miland	1400		22	Cardiff	It Pedro II RR
15 Using Kurene	122	Mar		Lirernool	L'o order
lik Prince Engene lik Wanfred ligh Peri lik Paramulia	0.02	.51.0	-	Baltimore	Wright & Co
				B Acres	Kor penain
bk Panagonia	1 311		.,	Coulit	North Marrie &
bk Darid				Cardiff	Wilsons Som & 1
BASIST			.3	Cita Cirina	Transaction County (C. C.
bk Dendata		V.1.		Margailles	Berla Cotrini & C
DK DERGHUA	342	ren		Light warmen .	Denn Course & C
PRENCH WE	- 0 -	lan		Modern	Kor reporter
bg Dugnay Tin	380	D.L.	30	Danage	For repairs Brandes & Co
bk N. Cortoniii	300	ren	12	Kosa io	Trialides & Co
GERMAN				Į	1
hg Orient bg Maria lug L. Hessenmu bg Jacohune lik J. F. Pust bk Muda Sophia	226	Den		Mont'video	Souza Ir'o & Rock
he Moria	200	Inn	711	Marseilles	Karl Vatais & Co.
be h Hessenmi	210	Jim	10	Hamburg.	To order
ing raviessemmi	319	1	21	Marseilles	H N Draufuse
DE JACOMINE	2/9	1	24	Salt Island	Barbusa Costa & C
ht Maria Soulia	200	t	30	Wilmingen.	A C Nathan & C
ng Aprila Sopina	327	71. 1	31	Menuel	Hostone Willia R
U. F. Lahrmant	2,19	reb		Marseilles	H N Draufus
OK F. Cellifett.	400	21.	22	Tuiú	Vincensi Olio 8 C
bk Muda Sophia bg Cail bk F. Lehment bgn Speculant Norwentan	99	plar	2	r nja	Sonza Ir'o & Rock Karl Vatais & Co To order H. N. Dreyfinss Barbinsa Costa & C A. C. Nathan & C Hartwig Will'n & H. N. Dreyfins Vincenzi Ol'a & G
	18-	Feb	-	Antwere	Laureus & Ce
bgn Ephraim bgn Granios	280	cep	, 0	Hamburg	Laureys & Co W. Schmilinsky &
		1	10	Tanana ang	ochibililisky to
han Sulphide		Feb	(Helsingfors	To order
loon Sie	240	t cn		Suderhamm	C W Grove & Co
bl. Imos	247		3	New York	To order C. W. Gross & Co F Clemente & C.
bgn Sylphide bgn Siri bk Imes lug Victoria	24/	Mar		Sunderland	Watson Ritchie &
SPANISH	274				
	100	Dac	1.	Paysando	Souza Irmão & C Souza Irmão & Co L. Asevedo & Co. Freiras & Miranda
snik Europa bgn Joren Gabi'l bk Nueva Ignac'	201	Dec	14	Salto	Souza Irmão & C Souza Irmão & C
bl. Nueva lanar	201	lan	12	Aiò	1 Asswedo & Co
han Antoniera	370	,,,,,,,	26	Mont rideo	Freiras & Alicanda
ben Rosa	1 .84	Fab	-	Paysandů.	Sours Irmin & C.
hen Flora	107		1,	B. Avies	G N Vincensi
ble Ioren Ford	191	3	14	Aio	E de Figuere t. 0
emb Union	203	1		Paysandi	C V Olivern
ld. Dalmier	160		10	Genoa	To onler
ha Cardia	240	i i	2	R Avres	I Domestin
bk Nueva Ignac bgn Antonieta bgn Rosa bkn Flora bk Joren Enriq' smk Union bk Zeetha bg Ceetha bkn Anita	133	1	24	Paysanda	Comp. Pasteril A
bgn Anita	133		20	,	Ficina & Miranda Souza Irmão & C G. N. Vincenzi F. de Figueiredo & C V Oivetra & Ci To order. J. Romagueira, Comp. Pastoril A
PORTIGIESE		í .			1
han Corneire I	160	Dec		Port Alege	Carneiro & Irmão J A G Santos Bastos & Souza M. de Oliveira & G
ben Carneiro I . bk Ceres	322	Ins	10	Iloa Viere	I A G Sout-
lik Immovise	646	Jim	10	Bon Vista	Pastos & Source
lik Improviso	0.00	Feb	•	Orvetu.	Al de Oliveiro & C

GOVERNMENT BONDS

RMUSSION	CIRCULATION		DESTRUCTION			INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General	Applices	, carre	icy	6 %c	1,000,000	1,066\$000
			11	- 11			800 000	
		- 11	11	11			000 000	1,060 000
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	11	11 1	11			500 000	
339,009,1004000	333139711004000		11				400 000	
- 1			11	11			200 000	17
						5 %	1,000 000	84 %
2,151,600 000	1,9150,400 000	0.0	11	10			QUO 000	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
2,131,000 000	1,990,400 000		- 11				400 000	ii ii
119,600 000	119,600 000					. 4 %	1,000 000	1
		- 10		11			000 000	1
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincia	al apolici	es of R	io de Jameiro.	6 %	500 000	par
2,722,000 DXX	2,722,600 000	D . 0					200 000	l '
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	Loan o	f 1868,	gold		1,000 000	1,300\$000
8,400,000 000	7/300,000 000	0.00	11		.,		500 000	,,,,
44,820,000 DO		National	Loan of	1879	gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	118 170
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	.,	.,				500 000	10

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

٠ ا		7	H		- 1			THON	AM T	PAID
ای	4		an	200	All	Banco do Brazil	0 00	0.0		
1	33,000,000	411,001	All	200-	Atl	Rural e Flypothecurio	8,754,213\$981 2,118,943 088	282 000	10,000	Jan. 1882 Jan. 1882
- 1	12,000,000	611,0110	25,000	2110	All	Rural e Hypothecario. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	1,102,841 857	236 000	9 000	Jan. 1882
- 1	₹ 1,000,000	511,0011	Ail:	620	£ 10	Ruglish (limited) Industrial e Mercantil.	£, 150,000	140 000		Jan. 1882
- 1	6 non.min	30,1100	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercaniil	575,000 000	233 000	8 sh	Jan. 188:
- 1	4,000,000	211,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	229,414 259 12,325 336	240 ono	10 000	Jan. 1882
- 1	£ 1,000,000	514,000	All	6 20	£ 10	New Laurion and Brazilian	£ 165,000	145 000	5 500	Jan. 1882
	12,000,000	60,41/0	15,000	200		Banco do Commercio	517,253 013	217 500	8 000	Oct 1881 Jan, 1882
						IAHAWAYS		3		J 100 g
- 1	1,000,000\$	5,000	Aff	200	All	Perropulis	83,730 478	160 000	5 500	Jan. 1882
	7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All	Macalie e Camposdo do de dehentures	103,795 128	240 000		
e.	15,000,1100	75,010	25,000	200	230\$	Paulista	2:8,691 200	220 000	8 "/.	lune 1880
	4,000,000	\$0,000 73,000	All	201/	All	Surocaliana	2,5,001 200	110 000	- 10	June 1880
- 1	4,000	- 1	-	=	£ 50	Surocalings		831/2010	6%	interest
	_	- 1			1007	ilo do	_	831/20/0	6%	illerest
.	51 1110,000	12,0110	All	200	2003	t.comidinado preferred ob	81,320 279	195 000	7,000	
e;	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	do preferred ob Niciheroyense	_	195 000	01/2 %	interest
	600,000	3,300	All	200	All	Camuos a S. Schastian	=	25 000 Nom		
- 1	10,665,000	53.325	30,000	200	MI	S Paulo e Rin de Janeira	-	165 000	_	July 1881
1;	- 1	-	-	=	-	du ilo mili right to sulisid shs. do do subsidiary shares		180 000	-	· -
	Boo,mo	4,000	All	201/	- All	Umão Valenciana		17 000 Noni		p
ι,	500,1110	4,000	All	200	KII	TRIAINAYS	34,600 000	Noni	614° o	Feb. 1881
	4,1900,010\$	20,000	16,500	2011	All	S Christoria	183.493 950	374 0110	13 0011	July. 1881
o;	2,000,000	10.000	All	2110	All	Botanical Garden	Wast .	6òr		
	700,000	7,900	All		1008		18,795 188	125 000	5 000	
h;	1,200,000	2,700	All	200	All	Permambuco	16,435 451	130 000	8 000	July, 1681
	540,000 800,000	4,000	3,000	200	All	Pelotas S Luiz do Maranhão		23 000	1	
	1,2111,0110	0,000	3,500	2110	All	Porto (Megre Villa 12abel Manteridea Nichterny	20,090 000		5 000	Jan. 1832
	2,0011,1100	10,000	-511	200	All	Villa Izabel	106,415 215	234 000	7 500	
	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Munterfilen	2,8110 000	1 500		-
	1,200,000	10,000	All	2011\$	All	Bruxellas	-	19 000		
	5, µ10,000	27,000	All	200	All	Carris urbanos	17,981 663		10 000	July 1881
	3, 1, 1, 1, 1	- 1	-	_	500\$	Carris urbanos	7,901 003	90 %	6 %	interest
		1				1004, 100308				
٠.	1,800,000	6,000	All	300	3116	Uniño e Industria	1811,1100 000	105 000	15 000	June 1879
	1811,000	1,800	All	100	Mil	Magé e Sapucaia	_	Non		
٤.	4,νωο,οοο;	20,000	All	2005	3.0	· Brazileira de Navesação	5117,423 78:	238 000	10 000	Jan. 1882
ıt.	1110,000	3,000	A11		10:15	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nicheroyense	300,000 001	85 ooc	6 000	Jan. 1882
	200,000	1,010	012	200	110	União Nicilieroyense	_	Nom		
	500,000	3, 2111	3,168 All	200	All	Ferry	S		0	Jan. 1883
	£ 750,000		40,419		All	Paulista Augazin Sieam Navigation	69,172 015	130 000	8 000 9sh	Jan. 1883 July 1881
ŀ	150,000	750		21/0			30,000	pi6 000		July 2001
	2,000,000	10,000	All		All	Nacional de Navegação	170,908 830	303 000	10 000	
-	600,000	3,000	1,778	200	; All	S. João da Barra e Campos	12,500 000	180 000	10 000	July 1881
_	8,010,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,1100	125\$	INSURANCE Fidelidade	225,000 00:	-02 OU	15 000	Jan. 1883
	3,000,000	3,000	iVII	1,1100	250	Arons Flummense	201.201.280	E21 000	24 000	
	2,5110,000	2,500	All	1,000	100	Connection		145 000	10 000	Jan. 1883
	800,0110	800	All		250	Nova Permanente	180,123 76;	360 000	11 250	Jan' 188:
_	500,000	20,000	All	1,000	1110	Nava Regeneração	21,418 72	Nom.	6 000	
	\$,000,000	40,000		200	50	Integridade	160,000 000 250,000 000	48 000 70 000	30 "7" p a	Jan. 1882 Jan. 1882
Ċa.	5,000,010	50,000	25,000	100	10	Previdente	1,34,209 000		2 400	Jan. 188
Co	1,000,000	200	All	200	106	Popular Flaminense	184,426 740	20 500	5 000	Dec. 1878
	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	50	Allianca	10,000 000	29 000	15 "Jopa	Jnn. 1882
ю.	\$110,010	2,500	All	200	111	Glorin	711,000 000	40 000	1 600	
0	200,000	1,000	All	200.	All	Нагиона	711,000 000	Non	3 000	Dec. 1876
Ĵ۵.	300,000	3,000	All	160	100	Mercada Nicilierovense	900 000	7 000	3"/"	June. 1880
S'a				1 .	1	GAS CITALIANTES				
e C	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeno	-	27- 000		May 1881 April 1881
13	& 75,000	7,5110	All	6 10	All	JUSC RLI ANROPS	_	60 000	20,0	April 1881
Co	600,010\$	3,000	All	200	All	Transmures Marit de Sur	12/1,000 000	125 000	4 500	Jan. 1882
٥.	600,000	3,040	бон	2110	Al	Honds Marinaus		110 000	6 000	Jan. 1880
	10,000,000	50,000	15,000	21117	Al	Hucas de l'edro II	_	160 000	th one	jan. 1882
۸,	1,000,000	5,000 2,000	All		AI	Brazi) Industrial	_	221 000		Jan, 1882
	500,000	2,500	All	200	100	Flurestal Paramaguse		2 000		
Co	1,200,000	6,000	All		Al	Florestal Paranacuse	_	Nom	i	
υ	1,200,000	6,000	5,461	2011	Al	Carnagens Finamense	58,703 32	165 000	9 000	Jan. 188:
k C	3,000,000	12,500	7,500	200	1000		20,000 00	3. 102 000	9 000	Jan. 188:
yer	3,000,000	4,000	All	1 104	Al	Kennomia (larenderia)	_	1 000		Jan. 1882
	800,000	1,000	All		40.0	Associação Commercial Tritão Flummense	1	150 000 Nom	merest	J 1005
	800,000	16,000	All	50	Al.	Mums de Cacapava		50 000	· l	1
	1,800,000	9,000	6,000		l Ai	: Architectionea	_	105 000 Nom	-	
&C	1,000,000	10,000		100	Al	l Petropolitana	_	Nom		
Ċ	4,000,000	40,01111 8,0111	7,501		70% All	Indust Flum (knosques)	100,000 000	30 000		Jan. 188:
	10,000,000	50,000	40,001	1 200	All	Pastoril Agricula e Industrial	208 407 40	Nam	3 300	1
Co,	600,000	6,000	2,131	100	All	Manuf, demat, para const Engenho Central de Quissamă	132,870 00	Non	5 000	Dec. 1879
	700,000	3,500	Al	200	All	Engenho Central de Quissamă	-	Non	-	
	2,000,000	10,000	Al	200	2004	do obligations	_	210 00	ol 8 500 0 12 "Jo	May 188: Jan, 188
	2,000,000	19,000	. д	., 20	All	Con ago a printing		1 110,03	12 10	Jan., 100

THE British Board of Trade returns for the month This British Board of Frade returns for the month of December show an increase in the value of imports of £ 18,408 and an increase in the value of exports of £ 1,967,268, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

THE London correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio says that the import of coffee into Great Britain was reduced from a value of £ 6.862.016 in Britial was reduced from a value of \mathcal{L}_2 8,02,016 in 1880 to \mathcal{L}_3 ,156,298 in 1881. The import during 1881 amounted to \mathcal{L}_1 ,550,286 from Ceylon, \mathcal{L}_1 , 059,855 from Brazil, \mathcal{L}_3 845,364 from Central America, \mathcal{L}_3 687,318 from all other countries. The import from Brazil was increased by \mathcal{L}_3 20,542 over the recoeding tends of the countries. preceding year.

FREIG	GHTS:
Steamers;	Sailing-Vessels:
London 50 Liverpool 50	Channel f. o 45 50 Lisbon f. o 45 -52 6 Gibraltar f o 45 -52 6 U. S. North 23 -30 U, S South 25 -35

				-
ARRIVALS	OF FORE	IGN ST	EAMERS	

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	
	Tamar Er Mangeron Br Bourgogne Fr Nasmyth Br Manneriden Gr Minho Br Laplace Br Gironde Fr	South'pion*24½d Liverpool* 24d Santos 17h Piver Plate 8d River Plate 7	Ruyal Mail McCulloch Beech Karl Valais & Co Royal Mail Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston & C Royal Mail Nurton M'w & C Messageries Mar.	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DA	TE NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
	22 Montevideo Gr 24 V. de Rosario Fi	Santos	Sundries
11	25 Tamar Br	Southampton*	Sundnes
	25 Bourgogne Fr	Marseilles*	Sundries
0	25 Comte d'Eu Fr 25 Glenapp Br	Halifax*	Sundries
.,	26 Biela Br	New York	Coffee
11	27 Avon Br	River Plate	Sundries
10	2; Mangerton Br 28 Monterideo Gr	Santa Catharina Hamburg*	Sundries Coffee
10	28 Nasmyth Br	Santos	Sundries
Mar	1 Laplace Br	Southampton*	Sundnes
***	2 Minho Br	David do	Sundries

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	Date	Steamer	Destination
	Feb 24	Tamai	Bahia, Maceiò, Pernamhuco, Lisbon, South- ampton and Antwerp
ı	26	Avon	Momevideo and Buenos Ayres
	Marg	Donro	liahia, Pemambuen, Lisbun, Southampton, Havre and Lundon.

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